

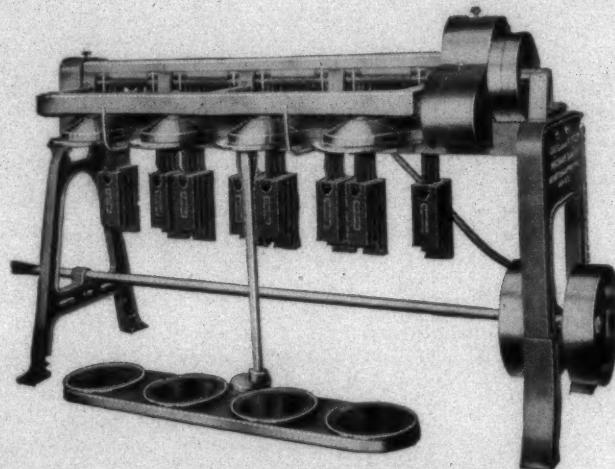
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917

NUMBER 27

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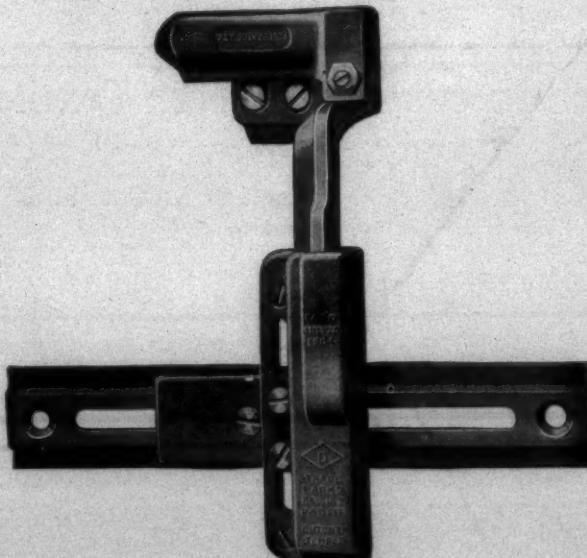
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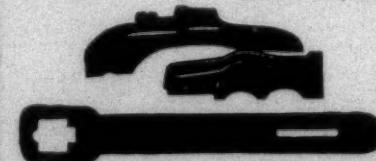
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Egyptian Cotton

The modern history of cotton in Egypt dates from 1820. Jumel, a French-Swiss engineer, discovered a cotton plant growing in the flower garden of Mako Bey in Cairo. Recognizing its commercial value he soon showed that cultivation on a large scale was a commercial success. The results were so encouraging that further experiments were made with foreign seed, principally Sea Island and Brazilian. With this as a start the present annual type, known as Egyptian, was developed. This cotton has marked characteristics of length and strength of fibre, silky texture and brown color, which have given it a very high commercial use and value.

Egypt, being practically a rainless country, is dependent on the River Nile for its water supply. Egypt's total area is over 350,000 square miles, forming a square in the northeast corner of the map of Africa. Of this only one-thirtieth part, or 12,026 square miles, can be cultivated, the remainder being a desert. Cultivation is limited to the small region along the banks of the Nile to which water can be carried. The river annually overflows its banks, and deposits a rich layer of silt and mud over the cotton-growing lands, thus making them fertile.

In no part of Egypt is it possible to grow cotton without irrigation, so the country is therefore dependent upon the Nile for the success of its crops. Within recent years a vast amount of money has been spent in perfecting an irrigation system through a series of dams and canals, by which a continuous supply of water is available the year round. Since the completion of the Assuan Dam, in 1902, the scarcity of water has ceased to exist with the exception of the abnormal year of 1913, when the flood conditions of the Nile fell far below all previous records; but fortunately the newly constructed dam partially filled the wants of the planters. Had this shortage occurred before 1912 such conditions would have meant starvation in perhaps half the country.

The general methods of cotton cultivation in Egypt, though primitive, are suitable and satisfactory, upon comparison of results, and cultivation is highly intensive. Most of the holdings are small and one or two acres will provide support for a man and his family.

The average yield per acre is over and superior in some respects, but stand in the yards. Bales are then

shipped to Alexandria, sampled, and are reopened, examined, and watered again, and repressed to a density of about 35 pounds. New hoops and canvas are added, making an addition of 20 pounds. The final result is a bale which is a model to the entire world.

yield than the other types. In 1915 one-half of the cotton acreage was planted with this variety. Tire fabric yarns are manufactured very largely from this type of cotton because of its strength and generally excellent qualities.

Cotton growing by irrigation is done almost entirely by hand labor, the farm implements being a primitive plow and hoe. Each tract is plowed three or four times, each plowing being at right angles to the previous one. Planting takes place in the north during March or April, since one advantage of early planting is that the earlier maturing cotton has a better chance of escaping damage by the boll worm. The use of artificial fertilizers is not general and manure is scarce, but the silt and mud from the Nile are rich in fertilizer and have much to do with maintaining the fertility of the soil.

The picking starts about the end of August in Upper Egypt and early in September in the Delta. The work is done mainly by boys, girls, and old people, and wages are from

10 cents to 25 cents per day. The picking is very clean and the average child picks from 30 to 50 pounds of seed cotton per day. The cotton is then collected into long bags containing about 400 pounds, two of which are carried by camels to the gin. The first picking is followed by two others, the last being as late as December. After December the cotton stalks must be pulled in order not to provide winter quarters for the boll worm.

The method of ginning and baling cotton in Egypt are primitive and out of date when compared with American methods, the main reason being that labor-saving appliances are not used on account of the cheap labor. The cotton is carried from the fields to the ginneries by camels, by train, or by river. The old roller gins, fed by hand, are used. The cotton is baled by hydraulic press, each bale weighing from 700 to 800 pounds. Before baling, the cotton is watered by syringes and shaken. This process is also used

7. Sekellarides, or Sakel, is a new variety similar to the Jannovitch, where a hose is turned on the bales as they

since 1912, the pink boll worm, are the most important cotton pests. In 1883 a government commission was appointed which, by educational efforts, tried to show the growers the best means of overcoming the pests. These efforts, however, had little effect, and in 1904 the loss on account of ravages of the cotton worm was estimated at over \$10,000,000. The government, since 1905, has inaugurated a campaign against the cotton worm and has been successful in decreasing the ravages of this pest. The authorities, however, have not found it possible to deal as effectively with the boll worm, and have reached the same decision as the United States Department of Agriculture,—that it is necessary to keep house with the pest. The only effective remedy is to pick off the whole of the bolls attacked, but this is difficult not only from a labor standpoint, but because of the impossibility of distinguishing the infested bolls with any certainty.

The pink boll worm was first reported in Egypt in 1910, but since 1912 has increased rapidly. This pest, after eating out the contents of the boll, remains inside the seed and even passes unharmed through the ginning process, so that it is carried over to the next year in the seeds reserved for that sowing, in that way causing increasing damage to succeeding crops. It is also difficult to handle for the same reasons as the boll worm.

The future of Egyptian cotton rests upon the successful suppression of the insect pests, the extension of the proposed irrigation systems, the possibility of reclaiming 1,000,000 acres, and the improvement of the average yield as a result of better drainage, all of which will tend to increase the production. The supply of Egyptian cotton has never equalled the demand, and increased acreage will greatly contribute to the world's needs.—Textile Department of Merchants National Bank of Boston, Mass.

Injunction Granted!

AT 1 O'CLOCK FRIDAY JUDGE JAS. E. BOYD OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD GRANT AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE KEATING BILL ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT WAS AN ATTEMPTED REGULATION OF STATE AFFAIRS CONTRARY TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE INJUNCTION GRANTED BY JUDGE JAS. E. BOYD, ONLY APPLIES TO THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA. TECHNICALLY IT ONLY APPLIES TO THE FIDELITY MFG. CO., BUT JUDGING BY THE HISTORY OF PAST INJUNCTIONS EVERY MILL IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CAN CONTINUE TO OPERATE UNDER THE STATE LAW AND WITHOUT REGARD TO THE KEATING CHILD LABOR LAW. WE, HOWEVER, STRONGLY ADVISE EACH MILL TO CONSULT THEIR OWN LAWYER BEFORE MAKING A DECISION.

THE INJUNCTION CAN ONLY BE MADE TO APPLY TO OTHER FEDERAL DISTRICTS BY BRINGING A CASE SIMILAR TO THE DAGGENHART CASE. DETAILS OF THE CASE OF DAGGENHART VS. FIDELITY MFG. CO. AND A COPY OF THE COMPLAINT CAN BE OBTAINED FROM US BY ANY GROUP OF MILLS THAT WISH TO CONDUCT A SIMILAR APPLICATION BEFORE THE FEDERAL JUDGE OF THEIR DISTRICT.

THE CASE OF DAGGENHART VS. FIDELITY MFG. CO. WAS BROUGHT FOR THE PURPOSE OF TESTING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE KEATING LAW AND WILL NOW PASS TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ON APPEAL BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The first session of the injunction proceedings in the case of the Daggenhart vs. Fidelity Mfg. Co. and the District Attorney, was convened by Judge Jas. E. Boyd in the Federal Court room at 11 a. m., August 29th.

Daggenhart was represented by Junius Parker of New York, Clement Manly and Ed. Hendren of Winston-Salem, N. C., and ex-Judge W. P. Bynum of Greensboro. The Fidelity Mfg. Co. was represented by A. B. Justice of Charlotte. The Government was represented by Solicitor W. C. Hammer and Robert Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School. Thos. J. Parkerson of Columbia Law School, represented the National Child Labor Committee.

Judge Boyd opened the case by asking if the Government contended that the case was not properly brought and Dean Pound replied that the Government would make no contention along that line, and would reply entirely upon its ability to prove constitutionality.

Junius Parker opened the case with a very able attack upon the attorney for the National Child Labor Committee, with a very able and "guarantee of goods."

called attention to the 30-day clause and dramatically declared that if as the agitators claimed, the blood of children was upon the goods it could not be evaporated by allowing them to be held for 30 days. Mr. Parker was followed by Dean Pound, who made a very adroit and able argument. He contended that goods made by children were obnoxious to citizens of Massachusetts, and therefore the Congress had a right to prohibit their manufacture in North Carolina.

He also claimed that the fact that North Carolina had lower limits than Massachusetts tended towards reducing the age limits in Massachusetts, and therefore Congress had a right to force North Carolina to adopt higher limits.

Dean Pound seemed to rest his entire argument on these two contentions.

A two hours recess was taken during the argument of Mr. Pound and he concluded about four o'clock.

Clement Manly of Winston-Salem, N. C., made one hour's vigorous attack upon the constitutionality of the law.

He created somewhat of a sensation when he declared that while this was called a child labor law, the 30-day clause had been written into the bill for the express purpose of permitting the canning industry to continue the employment of young children.

Mr. Manly traced the history of the legislation and showed that it had been radically changed at the last minute by the Senate Committee.

Court adjourned at 5 p. m. until 10:30 Thursday morning.

Second Day.

The second day's session was called to order at 10:30 a. m. Thursday, by Judge Boyd.

Solicitor W. C. Hammer addressed the court for an hour and a half, but his argument could not be said to have been very effective, for he showed a lack of knowledge of the law and of conditions. He charged that 75 per cent of the mill operatives in one county had been rejected by the Exemption Board because of physical difficulties caused by early work in cotton mills. This statement was based upon a newspaper story and was contrary to fact.

Wm. Hendren next addressed the court on behalf of Daggenhart and made a most effective address. He ridiculed the statements of Dean Pound that goods made by child labor in North Carolina offended the sensibilities of the people of Massachusetts.

He declared that the law was so badly misbranded by being labeled an act to regulate commerce, that it was sent through the mails under the misbranding law.

The court adjourned for dinner at 1 o'clock and Mr. Hendren completed his argument after dinner.

He was followed by Prof. Parkinson, great misunderstanding of the "certificates for employment," and the "guarantee of goods."

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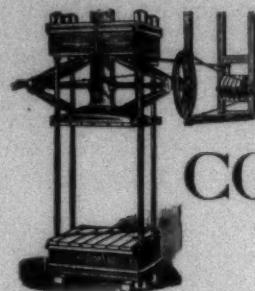
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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BALING PRESS



FOR

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The Guarantee.

The commission merchants and jobbers and also the cotton mills have the idea that a guarantee must be given on all goods shipped outside the State of manufacture, but there is no requirement either in the law or the regulations for any such guarantee.

If a jobber or commission merchant in New York buys goods from a mill in North Carolina and then reshipps them to Ohio there is no liability upon him under the law even if the North Carolina mill employed children under the legal age for only one prosecution can be, and that will be against the original manufacturer. An examination of the law will make this plain.

This issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin was held until Friday in order to carry a full report of this case.

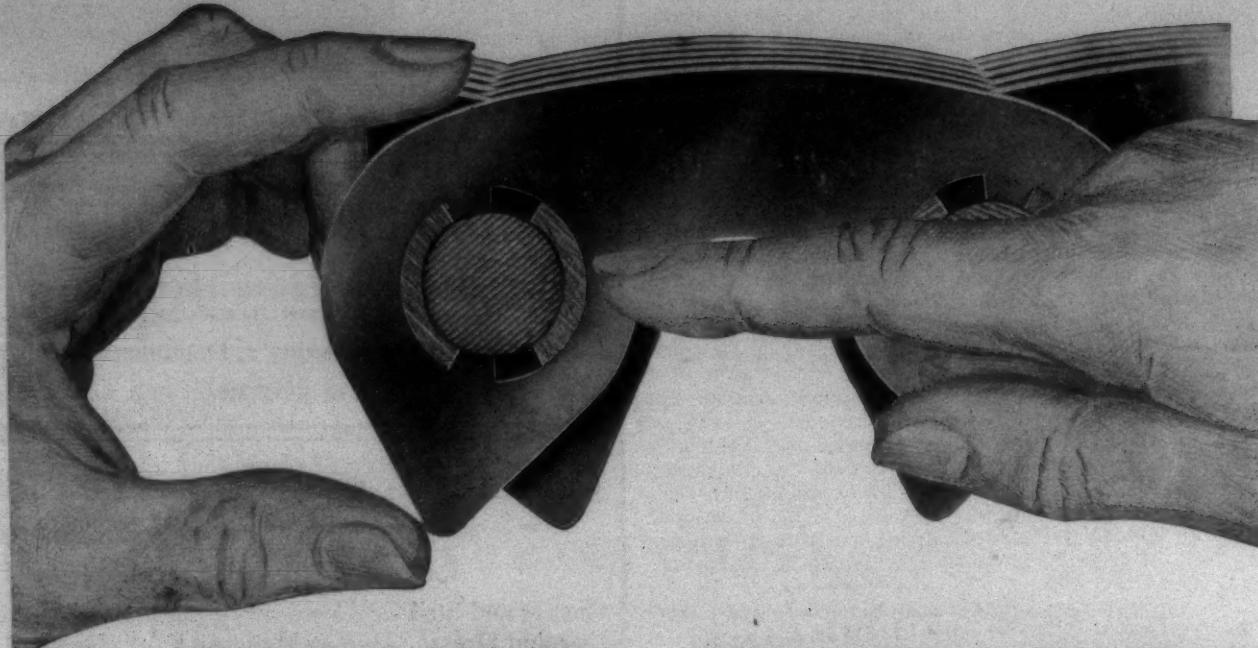
Third Day.

Court was convened at 10:30 a. m. and ex-Judge Bynum entered upon the final argument. Judge Bynum, who is rated as one of the ablest attorneys in North Carolina, made a powerful plea against the constitutionality of the Keating Child Labor Law.

Misunderstood Features of Keating Law.

It is a fact that the cotton mills do not understand the provisions of the child labor law and there is great misunderstanding of the "certificates for employment," and the "guarantee of goods."

J. P. Curlee has resigned as superintendent of the Erwin Mills No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C., to become superintendent of the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C.



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The Reason for Their Success

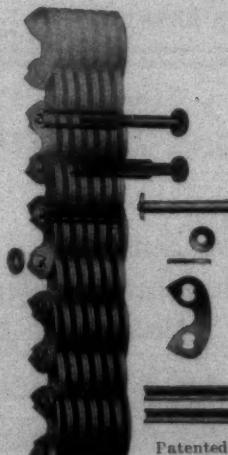
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The segmental liners, or bushings, which are removable, extend across the entire width of the chain, thus doubling the bearing surface and halving the bearing pressure on the joint. The bushings are case-hardened, and bear upon the case-hardened pin. The latter is free to, and does rotate with reference to the bushings and presents every particle of its surface for wear. As a result it wears uniformly, keeps round, and the chain maintains to the end its high initial efficiency.

In all other silent chains, wear is more rapid because the links are not protected by bushings. The pins come in direct contact with the links. The holes, therefore, enlarge, destroying the original accurate pitch of the chain.

Other chains resemble Link-Belt chains. But you can always distinguish Link-Belt Silent Chains if you will "look for the name on the washers—look for the liners in the joints."

Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives can be used on long or short centers, in hot, cold, damp or oily places, from motor, engine or lineshaft. Thousands of installations prove the superiority of Link-Belt Silent Chain in the field of power transmission.



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Belt.

(Written for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Overseer.)

The belt on a loom is as little understood as anything can be, while nothing is of more importance. Many loom fixers never go further than to notice that a certain loom has been running all right for some time, and which was noticeable for the smooth, easy pick it had, with the belt moderately tight. The loom suddenly gets into such a condition that it will not run at all. Everything seems to be the same, and is the same, yet the shuttle will not go across and into the opposite box.

The lug strap is lowered and yet it will not pick, then the belt is tightened, and if enough is taken out, the loom then picks all right, but the weaver can hardly start it on account of the tight belt.

Instead of having to upset everything to make the loom run as it had for some time, the belt should have been cared for in season, whether you could see it or not. The reason for the loom making such a sudden change, is that the condition of the belt is different, and once it begins to slip, it rapidly becomes worse.

Some looms run along for quite a while with the belts very slack, and if it is so, the weaver can handle the loom very easily. It shifts easily and is of immense advantage to the weavers, especially where girls are employed. Other looms cannot be made to run in this way. The chief cause is the belt. Of course other things may have been altered in an endeavor to make the loom run better, but the belt should have received first attention.

It is not such an easy thing to get the belt in condition as it is to keep it right from the beginning. Belts need oiling often enough to keep them pliable; on the pliability of a belt depends its adhesiveness.

There is a mistaken idea that a rough surface will hold on a pulley better than a smooth one. Perhaps that this is the reason the belt is sometimes scraped, or "carded" using a piece of card clothing to remove the glaze. If a composition of gum and dirt has collected on the belt, the only thing to do is to scrape it off, but scraping for any other purpose is worse than useless.

New belts are put on with the smooth side to the pulley, the surface sometimes becomes coated with a kind of dust, the result of the wear of the belt and it therefore loses its adhesiveness, and whenever a belt slips it wears its surface uneven.

There is nothing better for keeping the belt in good condition than a pure light oil. Castor oil is the best, but can hardly be used on account of its high cost. As second best is a good substitute made by mixing one-half castor oil with one-half neatfoot's oil.

In putting a belt on, the thick foot of the taper joint (in cemented belts), should strike the pulley first. If the thin end of the taper strikes the pulley first, the slipping of the belt will cause the points to roll or curl up.

It sometimes happens that the belt is inclined to run to one side of the pulley. The loom may start easy but is very difficult to stop, or vice versa. If such is the case, the crank shaft is not parallel with the driving shaft. The tendency of a belt is to the high part of a pulley. If the shafts are parallel there is no high side. They are straight across the surface so that the belt runs strongly to the side that is farthest from the shaft pulley.

Industrial plants, not just textile, have found it a paying investment to have a "belt man" one who gives all his time to looking after the belts, where there are sufficient number to keep him busy, or where there is not this large a number, let him be a combination man. But by all means have an experienced man who can diagnose the trouble when a belt begins to misbehave and remedy it at once, for a machine, especially a loom, stopped means curtailment in production and cost running up.

Cotton Goods Exports Increase Since War.

The value of cotton manufactures exported from the United States in the three years of war is one-half as much as in the 20 years before the war.

A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the value of cotton cloths alone, exported in the fiscal year 1917, is nearly three times as much, knit goods seven times as much, and cotton yarn eight times as much as in the fiscal year 1914. The quantity of cotton cloths exported in the fiscal year 1917 exceeds that of any earlier year except the fiscal year 1906, when the demand of China at the close of the Russo-Japanese war was exceptionally heavy. Even in cotton laces, of which the export value has been extremely small the total for 1917 exceeds \$1,000,000 against less than one-quarter of a million in 1914. Cotton wearing apparel, which prior to the war was about \$10,000,000 per annum, was in the fiscal year 1917 over \$30,000,000.

This increase in value of cotton goods exported is not merely due to higher prices. Of cotton cloths alone, for example, the exports for the fiscal year 1917 are about 700,000,000 yards against 397,000,000 in 1915, and in the other classes of cotton manufactures there has been a gain in quantity as well as in value. In May of 1917, the latest month for which details are available, the quantity of cotton cloths exported is 63,000,000 yards against 44,000,000 in 1915. Cotton yarn also shows a large increase in exportation since the beginning of the war, having amounted in 1917 to over \$5,000,000 against \$16,000 in 1914.

This increase has been chiefly to our neighbors at the North and South. To Canada, the exports of cotton cloths alone in the fiscal year 1917 is over 75,000,000 yards against 20,000,000 in the year before the war; to Central America 63,000,000 yards against 37,000,000 in 1914, and to South America 170,000,000 against 42,000,000 in 1914.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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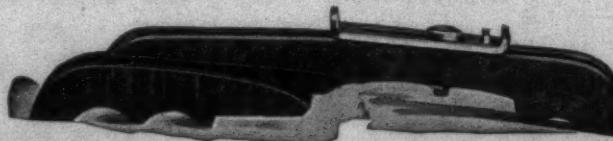
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Sulphur Cutch
Pyrogen Indigo

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Home Canning Outfit.

We call special attention to the advertisement of the Home Canner Mfg. Co., of Hickory, N. C.

These canning outfits have been purchased by a number of mills for the purpose of canning the fruits and vegetables of their operatives. The high cost of living has made it a business proposition with cotton mills to assist their employees in saving the vegetables that would be wasted and they are purchasing canning outfits for community work.

A letter to the Home Canner Company, Hickory, N. C., will bring prices and full information about the class of work that can be done.

International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' & Manufacturers' Associations.

15 Cross Street, Manchester,
24 July, 1917.

Mr. David Clark, Sec. and Treas., Executive Committee of Southern Cotton Manufacturers, Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I received to-day your letter of June 29th and regret that my previous explanation did not meet the case.

In England the Factory Acts provide that children between 12 and 14 years of age may work in the cotton mills as half-timers, i. e., they work one week in the morning in the mill and in the afternoon they attend school. The next week they attend school in the morning and work in the mill in the afternoon. A certificate of having reached a certain standard in school must be produced and another certificate to

the effect that the child is physically fit for work must be signed by a surgeon. The Act prohibits children from cleaning dangerous machinery, etc. After the age of 14 years a child is allowed to work full time in the mills which is 55 1-2 hours per week, but up to the age of 18 a person is not allowed to

clean what is generally termed "dangerous" parts of machinery.

I am writing to France asking for particulars as to child labor in cotton mills.

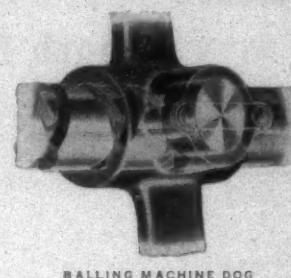
I prepared the following table in March, 1913, giving the working hours in the cotton mills on the Continent of Europe: Austria 63; Belgium 65; Denmark 57.5; France 60; Germany 58; Holland 58; Italy 60; Norway 58; Portugal 60; Russia 53; Spain 60; Sweden 60; Switzerland 64.

This list has been useful to other countries, when the question of re-employment of children has been brought up and I hope it may be of

service to you.

Yours faithfully,
Erno S. Pearse, Secty.

Apparatus Ready on the Mills Play-ground.



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Established 1886—Incorporated 1901

F. B. KENNEY, PRESIDENT, LOWELL, MASS.
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE, J. H. MAYES, CHARLOTTE, N.C.

exercises which affords profitable and pleasant diversion may be taken.

The apparatus consists of a number of swings, bars and slides. The place has already become the most popular rendezvous of the mill's kiddies.

Export Trade Increases.

(Continued from Page 6.)

To the Orient, which formerly was our best market for cotton cloths, there is a distinct fall off, due to the fact that Japan is now manufacturing cotton goods largely for her Oriental neighbors. The quantity of cotton cloth exported from the United States to Asia in 1914 (the year before the war) was 125,000,000 yards and in 1917 but 38,000,000 yards.

Even to the Philippines, which have been our largest customers in recent years for cotton goods, the total for the fiscal year 1917 is but 83,000,000 yards against 106,000,000 yards in the fiscal year 1915. The Philippines still take more cotton cloths from the United States than does any other country, though the values are less than those to Canada which took in the fiscal year 1917 cottons of a higher price than those of many other countries, presumably utilizing them for war purposes.

This is also true of the limited quantity of American cotton cloths taken by Great Britain. The 6,000,000 yards of cotton cloth exported to Great Britain in the fiscal year 1917 went at an average of about 39 cents per yard, those to Canada at about 43 cents per yard, and those to other countries at an average of 9.7 cents per yard.

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Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

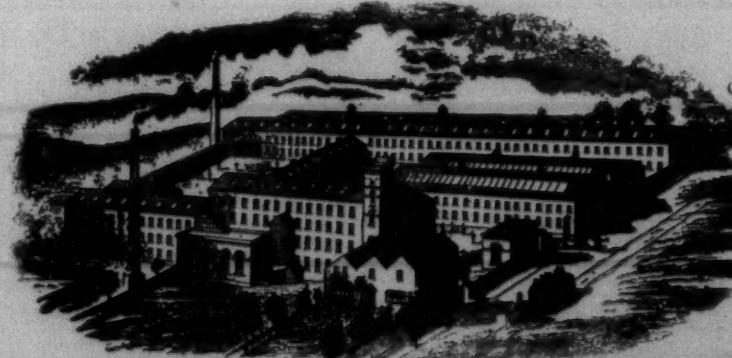
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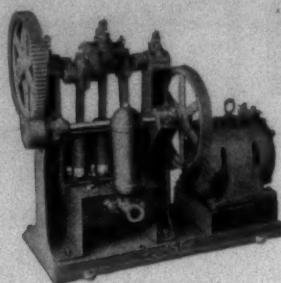
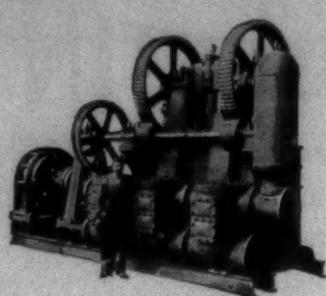
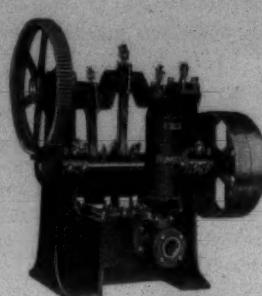


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A complete line of triplex power pumps including several hundred standard styles and sizes of single and double acting pumps for belt, gear, chain or direct drive and with special fittings and equipment to meet any specifications. Capacities range up to 3,000 gallons per minute and pressures as high as 8,000 pounds. Also more than a thousand styles of rotary centrifugal and double-acting power pumps, deep well working heads and cylinders and hand pumps of all kinds.

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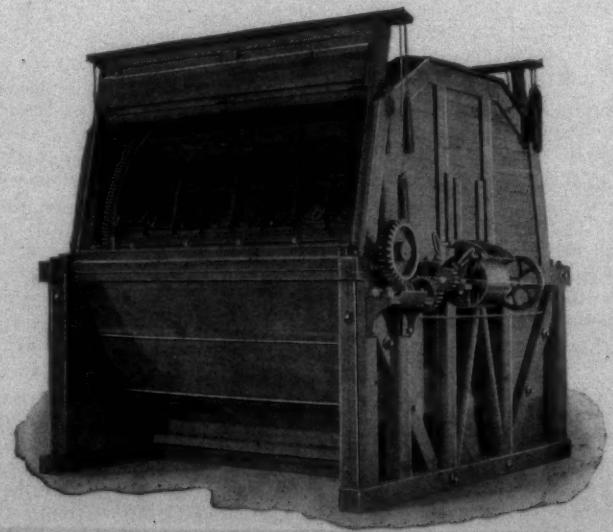
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.
Published Every Thursday By
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK..... Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR..... Associate Editor

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ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917

Test of Keating Law.

The application of R. H. Dagenhart for an injunction against the Fidelity Mfg. Co., and the U. S. District Attorney to prevent them from refusing to employ his sons, who desire to work in accordance with the law of North Carolina, is due to be heard before Judge Jas. E. Boyd at Greensboro, N. C., at 11 a. m. Wednesday morning.

As the case will consume all of Wednesday, the decision may not be rendered until Thursday and therefore be too late for our issue of this week.

Mr. Clark left Tuesday morning for Winston-Salem, N. C., where he will hold a final conference with all of the attorneys and he will attend the hearing before Judge Boyd in Greensboro on Wednesday.

This case of R. H. Dagenhart vs. Fidelity Mfg. Co. is the first step in testing the constitutionality of the Keating Child Labor Law. If Judge Boyd should grant the injunction it will suspend the operation of the law in the Western District of North Carolina until the constitutionality of the law has been decided upon by the United States Supreme Court.

It will not suspend it in the Eastern District of North Carolina or any other district for Judge Boyd only has jurisdiction in his district, but it is not unusual for the Department of Justice to suspend the operation in other districts until the case is decided.

Who Originated the Southern Textile Exposition?

The representative of one textile journal went to Greenville several weeks ago and obtained two pages of advertising from the Greenville Chamber of Commerce on the basis of a claim that his publication had originated the idea of the Southern Textile Exposition. He also secured considerable other advertising in Greenville, largely by reason of the same claim.

Last week the representative of another textile journal was in Charlotte soliciting advertising and basing it upon the claim that he originated the Southern Textile Exposition.

When seeking advertising it is not unusual for solicitors to claim anything that will give them an advantage but we wish to keep history straight.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association held at Greenville, S. C., on Feb. 15th, 1913, David Clark called attention to the advisability of holding textile machinery exhibits in the South and we quote the following from the records of that meeting.

"A resolution was introduced by David Clark to extend an invitation to the Textile Machinery Exhibitor's Association of Boston, Mass., to hold an exhibit at Greenville, S. C., by others.

C. The motion was passed and a committee of five consisting of W. M. Sherard chairman, M. O. Alexander, T. R. Hazel, T. M. McEntire, and W. H. Hardeman, were appointed to extend the invitation and look after the matter."

Those present at the meeting are shown by the records to have been W. H. Hardeman, J. V. Jones, W. M. Sherard, T. R. Hazel, A. B. Carter, J. O. Edwards, M. O. Alexander, S. B. Rhea, T. M. McEntire, David Clark, E. E. Bowen and Alonzo Iler.

This record proves absolutely that David Clark originated the idea of the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C.

One of the publications which is now claiming to be "sponsor" fought hard to have the exhibit located in Atlanta instead of Greenville, while the other actually opposed holding a machinery exhibit in the South on the ground that the Boston exhibit was sufficient.

We defy either of them to show that they suggested holding a textile machinery exhibit in the South prior to Mr. Clark's motion at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association on Feb. 15th, 1913.

If the advertising solicitors of other publications can make a few dollars extra by claiming to be the originators we have no serious objection, but to keep history straight we thought it best to publish the records.

Textile Exposition Building.

While in Greenville, S. C., last week we had an opportunity of looking at the construction of the building for the Southern Textile Exposition and we believe that it will be completed in time for the Exposition, which is due to be held from Nov. 12 to 19.

Application for space are coming in rapidly and will greatly exceed the amount of space to be had.

A Clark Write-Up.

Several machinery and supply men were, a short time ago, discussing the best form of advertising when one of them said:

"I had rather have a write-up by David Clark in the Southern Textile Bulletin than any other form of advertising because the mill people read what is in the Bulletin and Mr. Clark knows how to word a write-up so that it will attract attention."

Last week we had a write-up for the Kron Scales and received a wire on Monday from the American Kron Scales Company asking for 15,000 reprints of the write-up.

The Southern Textile Bulletin does not charge for write-ups but gives them to advertisers because it is our endeavor to increase the sales of every firm that advertises with us.

We know cotton mill people and cotton mill conditions better than any other publication and we have a personal touch and acquaintance with mill men that is not shared by others.

Thursday, August 30, 1917.

When we call attention to any special machine or product it becomes known to practically every mill man from Virginia to Texas and it is no wonder that sales increase.

A write-up in the Southern Textile Bulletin is the best form of advertising to the Southern Textile industry that can be secured.

The Henrietta Mills

Caroleen, N. C., Aug. 24, 1917.
Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to congratulate you on an editorial, "Tight Wads and Slackers," appearing in this week's issue of your paper.

It is straight and to the point without any "frills" and I can see absolutely no reason whatever why any mill should withhold a contribution from so worthy a cause. The mills are making an unusually good showing—most of them at least, and in this particular case, a contribution would in my judgment, be one of the best investments they could make. At any rate those that contribute will have the consciousness of knowing that they have made every reasonable effort to provide a means of support for their less fortunate co-workers in the textile trade, even if they should happen to lose out in the battle. The operatives have been loyal to the different plants for whom they work, and it is up to the mills to show their appreciation of this loyalty by providing funds to test out the legality of the Keating Bill, which in my opinion is the rankest piece of class legislation ever enacted in a civilized country.

W. M. Sherard,
General Supt.

Charlotte and the Camp.

The Greenville News quotes from an address in that city by Mr. David Clark, editor of The Textile Bulletin, to the effect that "Charlotte's ultimate expectation of profits from the camp is in the men from other sections who will be likely to come to Charlotte to settle in business or in professional lines after the war is over. These men have severed business ties and in the majority of cases will have to begin life anew when they doff their uniforms. It is natural to believe that great numbers of them, having become acquainted with Charlotte, will decide to make it their home. Consequently, to make the men like Charlotte is the chief endeavor of that city's business men." Mr. Clark has undoubtedly made correct presentation of the case. The opportunities this city affords for manufacturing and business enterprises must come under the notice of hundreds of the citizens of Camp Greene, and undoubtedly many of them will become identified with the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city. The Observer has contended that out of the camp population Charlotte is destined to secure a material gain in permanent residents. It is from that source the permanent benefits from the camp are going to be realized—Charlotte Observer.



ANNOUNCEMENT

WE desire to announce our decision to enter the Coal Tar Dye Industry.

The reasons for this step might be briefly summarized as follows:

Our development during recent years in the Explosive, and in several other branches of the Chemical Industry, brings us now to the logical result of undertaking in a broad and comprehensive way the manufacture of Synthetic Dyestuffs and kindred products. The Explosive and Coal Tar Dye Industries are closely allied; both require Intermediates which we manufacture in a large way; both are highly scientific and thoroughly developed and both require large technical and commercial organizations.

We start with (1) the necessary raw materials, products of this country, therefore not dependent upon Europe, (2) a chemical and engineering organization, second to none in magnitude and scientific attainment, (3) unequalled plant and laboratory facilities, and (4) an adequate commercial organization.

We know the needs of the various consuming industries, i. e., cotton, calico printing, wool, silk, leather, paper, paints, printing inks, etc., and plan to meet them in due time. Our development will necessarily be progressive, starting with certain products and increasing as rapidly as possible.

Our technical laboratories, with a competent staff of experts, will be at the disposal of all consumers in all branches.

We shall establish, and hold to, the highest standards of quality.

Our prices from the start will be based upon our cost of raw materials and labor, with the end in view of establishing at this time, under abnormal conditions, cordial and enduring relations with the consuming industries.

Back of all this is the compelling force of the country's need: if as the result of the combined efforts of all, the United States can in time become self-contained, we are quite certain that we voice the sentiment of the consuming industries in predicting that the effort will not have been made in vain.

We hope by broad and liberal policy to merit support and co-operation.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company

Wilmington, Delaware

Practical Loom Fixing

Written for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Thomas Nelson

Since we published the last of this series of articles by Prof. Nelson, he decided to add two more chapters. The first of these is given this week. These chapters will, of course, be included when the articles appear in book form.—Editor.

CHAPTER XXIV.

DOBBY HEAD MOTION.

Two kinds of dobbies used in cotton mills are known as single action dobbies and double action dobbies. The single action has a closed shed, but the double action has an open shed. In a single action, the harness returns to the bottom of the shed every pick. These machines are not used very extensively, but where they are used, fancy lenos are generally made on them. This doby has several disadvantages, the principal one is that the loom cannot run very fast because of the time required to change the harness from one pick to another. Another disadvantage is that the filling has to be beaten up into the cloth in a closed shed. The doby that is most extensively used at the present time is the double action doby. This doby is often referred to as double index or single index doby. The working parts of both are practically the same, the actual difference between them will be explained under separate headings.

DOUBLE INDEX DOBBY.

A sketch of the working parts of a double index doby is given at Fig. 48. The following are the names given to the different parts: A, harness lever. B, B' are the jack hooks. C, jack. D, connection of jack

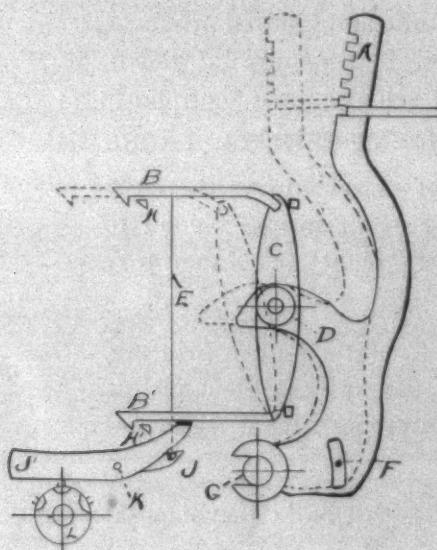


Figure 48.

with harness lever. E, needles. F, rod which passes through all the harness levers. G, rod on which the ends of all the harness levers work. H, H', knives. J, J', index fingers. K, rod which passes through all the index fingers. L, chain barrel. The harness lever A has a number of notches on the top. These notches are for the purpose of regulating the lift on the harness shafts. Each harness shaft is connected to a harness lever by a wire loop and harness strap. The loop is put in one of the notches. For front harness shafts the loops are put in notches near the bottom and are stepped higher in the notches for back harness. The reason for this being that the back harness shafts have to travel a greater distance than the front harness shafts in order to make the same size of shed. Rod F, which passes through all the harness levers, is fixed outside the frame of doby. Its purpose is to keep the harness levers in contact with the rod G, and also to prevent the bottom of the levers from jumping when levers are being raised. The index finger J is in contact with the top jack B through the needle E, but the finger J' is directly in contact with the bottom jack hook B'.

SINGLE INDEX DOBBY.

A sketch of the working parts of a single index doby is given at Fig. 49. In comparing this sketch with Fig. 48 it will be seen that the only difference between them is in the method of operating the jack hooks through the index fingers. In this doby one index finger operates two jack hooks, the bottom jack hook by being directly in contact with the finger and the top jack hook in contact through the needle E. The top of the needle is directly under top jack hook and the bottom of the needle fits into a small groove at the end of the index finger, so that when the finger is raised both hooks are lowered at the same time, and one of them will be caught on the knife that is moving outward on that pick. Stated briefly, the distinctive difference between the two dobbies is as follows: In a single index doby, one index finger operates both top and bottom jack hooks. The chain bar is turned over every pick, as each bar represents only one pick. In a double index doby, one index

OPERATING DOUBLE INDEX DOBBY.

In operating the doby, the knives H, H' are connected at each end by a knife hook to a rocking arm. The knife hooks are threaded on the end so that the knives can be set in different positions. Figure 50 shows the knives connected to the rocking arm by the knife hooks. The rocking arms are fulcrumed in the center, and as one knife is coming forward the other is returning. To raise the harness shaft a peg is put in a bar in the chain. The chain is put on the chain barrel L, and the peg comes in contact with an index finger. If a peg is put under the index finger J the opposite end of the finger is lowered, because the rod K acts as a fulcrum for the fingers. This lowers the jack hook so that when the knife comes forward, the catch on the hook is caught on the knife and the harness lever and harness shaft is raised. This is clearly seen in Fig. 48. A peg is placed in the chain bar under the index finger J, which lowers the top jack hook over the knife H. As the knife comes forward, it catches the hook and pulls the jack and harness lever to position indicated by dotted lines. In many dobbies the rocking arms are of different sizes. The front rocking arm is smaller than the one at the back. This is to allow greater leverage on the back harness.

Driving Dobby.—The doby can be driven either from the crank shaft or pick cam shaft. When driven from pick cam shaft a driving rod is connected from rocking arm in doby to a crank setscrewed on end of bottom shaft. On this drive a pawl is always used to turn over the chain barrel. When the doby is driven from crank shaft the rocking arm is connected by a driving rod to a gear, which receives motion from gear on crank shaft of half the number of teeth, so that two revolutions of gear on crank shaft are required to make the inward and outward movement of knives in doby.

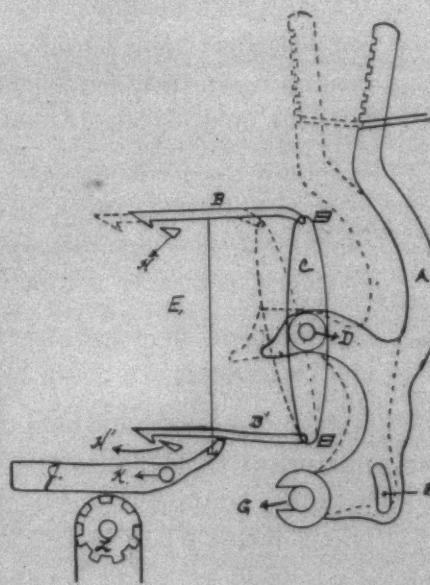


Figure 49.

Driving Chain Barrel.—There are two distinct methods of driving chain barrel: First, by pawl fixed on front rocking arm. Second, by worm and worm gear. In the first method a ratchet gear is setscrewed on the front end of chain barrel shaft. This gear is pulled over by the pawl fixed to a stud in the lower portion of front rocking arm. The pawl pulls over the chain barrel when the lower portion of rocking arm is on its outward movement, so that when this driver is used each bar in chain represents two picks. The distance chain barrel is turned, can be regulated by raising or lowering pawl stud in slot of rocking arm. When stud is raised leverage is decreased, but when lowered, leverage is increased. When a change is made in either case a corresponding change has often to be made with the ratchet gear.

The second method of driving is used on both single and double index dobbies, generally on single index. In this method motion is imparted to the chain barrel from the crank shaft. One arrangement for single index is as follows: A gear of 30 teeth on crank shaft meshes in another gear of 60 teeth. This latter gear is setscrewed to an horizontal shaft that carries a small bevel gear on the opposite end, which meshes into another bevel gear fixed on a vertical shaft. At the top of the vertical shaft a worm is attached which drives the worm gear on chain barrel shaft. Other methods of driving are used, one of which is the use of a chain connecting crank shaft to another small shaft that

carries the worm gear which drives the chain-barrel. In all cases of single index drive, care is required in setting the motion so as to get the correct timing.

Setting Dobby on Loom.—To set a dobby on a loom there are a few points that will require to be taken notice of. Adjust the position of the cord rollers or sheaves so that the harness shafts will be suspended an equal distance from each side of the loom. Have the front cord roller adjusted so that the front harness will be from one-half to three-quarters of an inch behind lay cap when crank is on back center. Set the spring blocks on the floor in a line with the roller cords. This can be obtained by dropping a plumb from the rollers at the sides on which the cords work. The point thus found will be the center of spring block. Harness hooks can be put in harness shafts to correspond with plumb line.

Starting Up Dobbies.—When starting up a new dobby the harness levers will have to be adjusted so that they will work free and easy. The levers can be adjusted by set-nuts on each side of the frame. Dobby is generally run before connecting up the harness straps, and in running, the levers should drop of their own weight. Every working part will require a good oiling. In a double index dobby with a worm gear drive for chain barrel, connection between driving of dobby and chain barrel will have to be specially noticed, so that both can be set together on the same pick. To illustrate: The dobby can be set so as to have either the top or bottom knife coming outward on the first pick. If the first row of pegs in the chain govern the top set of jack hooks, the driver will have to be set so that the top knife will come out on first pick. If driving is set so as to have bottom knife coming outward on first pick, a broken up pattern will result, because the second row of pegs, which is the second pick, governs the bottom jack hooks, and this will cause the harness that ought to be raised for second pick to be raised for first pick. The picks will be put in the pattern as follows: Second, first, fourth, third, sixth, fifth, and so on, which gives a ragged appearance to the pattern.

Obtaining the Size of Shed.—The size of shed required on a dobby is just sufficient to allow the shuttle to pass through without chafing the yarn. The shed can be regulated generally in three different places: First, driving crank. Second, rocking arm. Third, knife hooks. On some dobbies the size of shed can only be regulated at the driving crank and knife hook. In both cases the required adjustment can generally be made. First have the harness shafts strung up to harness straps, with the springs attached underneath. Keep the yarn tight when tied to the apron and have the yarn just resting on the race plate. The reason for having the yarn just resting on the race plate is that when filling is beaten into the cloth the bottom shed is raised up a trifle. Have the harness shafts level at both ends with the back harness shafts a little lower than the front. This is sometimes called an angular shed and is obtained by the harness levers coming in farther at the back, in other cases by increasing the length of the harness straps. Set the lower stud of driving arm about half way in the slot of the driving crank and the top stud of connecting arm also about half way in the slot. The rocking arm should be vertical when the driving crank is on front or back center and the loom crank shaft past bottom center. When the driving crank is on top center, set the top knife about one-fourth of an inch behind the catch on jack hooks. When the driving crank is on bottom center set the bottom knife the same distance behind the catch on jack hook. This adjustment is made by set-nuts on the knife hooks. If this setting does not give the correct size of shed the sweep will have to be adjusted at either the driving crank or rocking arm. The object of setting the stud about half way in the slot is because that position gives a medium sweep of knives. If the shed is found to be too small the connecting stud will be brought to the outer end of slot in driving crank. This will give a larger sweep, therefore a larger shed, but in consequence of this larger sweep, when the driving crank is on top and bottom centers the knives will be too far behind the catch on jack hooks. It is also possible that this change of sweep may pull the knives too far back, so that they will strike the back end of the knife slide. In either case the knives will have to be re-adjusted by the set nuts on knife hooks. If the shed is too large and a smaller shed is made it is possible that the knives may not get back of the catches on jack hooks, and will have to be re-adjusted in just the opposite way to the former.

Fig. 51 illustrates the three positions where adjustment in size of shed can be made, indicated by figures 1, 2, 3.

Pattern Chain Pegging.—In pegging chains, two items have to be taken into consideration: First, whether loom is right or left-hand. Second, the direction chain barrel revolves. It is necessary that these two items be knowns, especially the first, for the following reason: If loom is right-hand, the dobby will be on left-hand side; but if loom is left-hand, dobby will be on right-hand side. If chain has been pegged for dobby on right-hand loom it will not work on a dobby on left-hand loom unless turned round and last bar used for first. On some patterns this does not make much difference, but on others it does. It is advisable to have one system and adhere to it, namely, always begin with first harness on one side for all chain plans made. If this is done the chain can be made from chain plan with simple instructions.

To illustrate: Have first harness shaft on right-hand side; also have first pick in chain plan on top. On a right-hand loom, chain will be pegged from right to left, reading from first harness. On a left-hand loom, chain will be pegged from left to right, reading from first harness.

THE SECOND Southern Textile Exposition, Inc. To be held in the coming NOVEMBER, 1917

Is Announced by the Southern Textile Exposition, Inc.

All Kinds of Machines, Supplies, Materials, and Fabrics of Interest to Manufacturers
of Textiles Will be Exhibited.

The full announcement and regulations just off the press may be
had by addressing the

Southern Textile Exposition, Inc.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

If this system is used it is only necessary to state whether loom is right or left-hand. These instructions are for chain barrel revolving inward towards the loom. For an outward revolving chain barrel, it will be necessary to state this in giving instructions, as R. H. out, and chain will be pegged opposite to inward revolving chain barrel.

Requirements of a Good Dobby.—The dobby that is the simplest in its construction where the different parts can be taken out easily to be repaired will be the best to use, everything else being equal. All the different parts of the dobby should be made in their right proportion. The index finger, hooks, needles, should all work free with each other. Especial notice should be taken of the index fingers. See that these fingers are cast straight and smooth, otherwise they will rub against each other and miss-picks will result. This occurs occasionally in a double index dobby. When this is the case the fingers will have to be taken out and finished off on the emery wheel to take all the rough places off them. A dobby that will require all this work doing to it

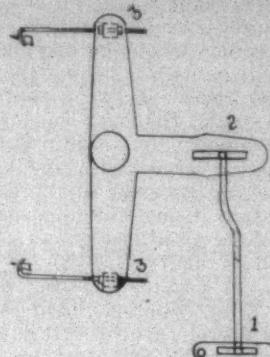


Figure 51.

when new is certainly not the dobby to select. Another requirement is that the dobby be of the right capacity with the loom, that is, if the loom is only adapted for a twelve harness dobby, it certainly is not wise to put on the loom a twenty or twenty-four harness dobby. If this is done, every time the lay goes back it will strike the harness shafts and cause them to vibrate. This will result in poor weaving, the harness shafts will be continually catching on each other and making miss-picks and smashes, also if the harness straps are not securely fastened to the hooks, the shafts will be continually dropping and making smashes. To use a dobby of a capacity of twenty to twenty-four harness shafts there should be at least ten inches between lay and crank shaft when lay is in back center. This is allowing the harness shafts to be about three-eights of an inch thick.

PREPARATION OF HARNESS SHAFTS.

In preparing harness shafts there are several small details which if properly attended to will help very materially the production and quality of cloth. These details can be enumerated as follows:

Do not allow the heddles to get rusty. Rub heddle rods evenly with tallow or oil, or a mixture of tallow and oil. This allows the heddles to slide free on the rods. Put all heddles on shaft the same, that is do not put on some heddles with twisted ends on top and other heddles on same shaft with twisted ends at bottom. Have the twisted ends of the heddles on all shafts the same, that is, have all on top or all on bottom. Have only one counts of heddles on a shaft; do not mix fine and coarse heddles together. Heddles must work free on heddle rods. The hooks that support the heddle rod must not be too deep in the shaft or the rods will hold the heddles tight and they will not move freely. Have all hooks for heddle rods facing the front. Have heddle rods secured on both ends of the harness shaft. This must be specially noticed, as a smash often results through heddle rods slipping out. Have harness hooks on top of harness shafts set in line. Have harness hooks set so that there will be a straight and an even pull on the springs.

International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

15 Cross Street, Manchester,

August 4th, 1917.

Mr. David Clark, Sec. and Treas.,
Southern Cotton Manufacturers,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to by letter of 24th ult., I have now pleasure in giving you the following information as regards child labor in France.

The law allows children after reaching the age of thirteen years to work in the mills; if they obtain a school certificate of having satisfied the examiners as regards primary education they may begin work before they reach 13 years. Children must not work longer than

12 hours during day time; no night work whatever is allowed for children.

Yours faithfully,
Arno S. Pearse, Secretary.

A negro was recently brought into a Virginia court on a charge of larceny. After hearing the evidence the judge pondered for a moment before passing sentence and said:

"Rastus, you are fined ten dollars."

Whereupon the negro replied: "Boss, dat's a small skimpion. Ah got dat ten dollars right down in mah left-hand vest pocket."

"Well," continued the judge, "just dig down in your right-hand vest pocket and see if you can find thirty days."—Ex.



One of the Many Satisfied Users

This picture shows a Kron Scale purchased in 1914 by the Public Weigher of the County of Wilson, N. C., which the Public Weigher says is proving highly satisfactory.

"Load and Look" American Kron Scales

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Made in U. S. A.

SPRINGLESS

All Metal Construction

Are proving a great time and labor saver—therefore a money saver—in hundreds of Textile Mills and Industrial Plants of every description and are saving thousands of dollars yearly to the users.

With Kron Scales there are no adjustments of weights to be made. The load is pushed on the platform—the pointer flies to the correct weight on the dial, the reading is accurately made, then the load is taken off. The weighing takes but a few seconds. There's no chance for guessing, no false motions, no time wasted.

You can figure for yourself how much time, labor, and money this instant, exact, automatic weighing will save you in your business.

Made in types to meet all requirements. Any capacity.

Write for catalog and complete information

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434 East 53rd Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES: Boston, Providence, Hartford, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Wilson, N. C.

Southern Office, 405 Urban Building, Louisville, Ky.

PERSONAL NEWS

Jas. R. Grubb is now superintendent of the Harden Mfg. Co., Worth, N. C.

J. P. Lovell is now second hand in carding in the cotton department of the Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills.

B. T. Bumgarner has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Hanes Spinning Co., Hanes, N. C.

A. J. Best is now superintendent of the Ranford Knitting Mills, Brookford, N. C.

Edgar Mathis has accepted position as second hand in spinning at the Martel Mfg. Co., Egan, Ga.

J. N. Vincent, formerly of East Tallassee, Ala., is now overseer of finishing at the Griffin (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

J. A. Thompson, overseer of spinning, spooling and twisting at the Eatonton (Ga.) Mills, now has charge of the carding also.

J. H. Wilson of Camden, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

T. W. Haddle, Sr., has resigned his position at the Norris Cotton Mills, Cafechee, S. C., to go into the grocery business at Egan, Ga.

W. C. Councilman, of Burlington, N. C., has become second hand in carding at the Elmira Mills of that place.

W. B. Holt, formerly superintendent of the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills, is now superintendent of the Edenton (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Will Boyd has been forced by an attack of rheumatism to temporarily resign as overseer of spinning at the Chadwick Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

W. S. Lowe has resigned as superintendent of the Parker Hosiery Mills, Frostburg, Md., and accepted a similar position at the Magnet Mills, Clinton, Tenn.

J. H. Wright, has returned to his former position as overseer of carding at the White Cotton Mills, McComb City, Miss.

J. H. Gibson has resigned as superintendent of the Edenton (Ga.) Cotton Mills to return to his former position as superintendent of the Laytonia (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Frank Williams has resigned as night superintendent of the Norcott Mills, Concord, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Hanes, N. C.

J. N. Williams has resigned as night overseer of carding at the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to return to his former position as second hand in carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte.

George W. Ray has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Apalache Mills, Arlington to become overseer of day spinning at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C. It was recently published through error that Mr. Ray had resigned as overseer of spinning.

On all bearings of Cards, Looms, Eveners, Cotton Bale Openers, Cotton Feeders, Breaker Lappers, Drawing, Slubbing, Roving, Jack and Ring Spinning Frames, Wet and Dry Twisters, Cone Winders, Threading Extractors, and other Textile Mill machinery Albany Grease should be used at all times for efficient and economical lubrication service. An Albany Cup and samples of Albany Grease will be sent free of charge for trial.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY
708-10 Washington St.

NEW YORK CITY



P. K. Dry has resigned as carder and spinner at the Tuckaseegee Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Corriher Mills, Landis, N. C.

C. G. Voss has resigned as superintendent of the Patterson Mills, China Grove, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.

A. S. News has resigned as second hand in twisting at the Tallassee Falls Mfg. Co., Tallassee, Ala., to become overseer of twisting at the Muscogee Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Fred R. Shepherd has resigned as superintendent of the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C., to become superintendent of the Patterson Mfg. Co., China Grove, N. C.

James G. McCathern has resigned as overseer of carding at the Cabarrus Mills, Concord, N. C., to become superintendent of the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

Edward N. Pegram, for the past

eleven years in charge of the office of the Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has accepted a position as representative of Charles L. O'Neal & Co., cotton brokers, of Spartanburg, S. C., and has already assumed his new position. He is succeeded at the mill office by John F. Holland, who recently returned to Gastonia to live from Cherryville township, where he has been farming for the past several years. Mr. Pegram retains his interests in the Trenton Mill and also his office as secretary of that corporation.

Mrs. Stallworth Injured.

Mrs. B. M. Stallworth, wife of General Manager B. M. Stallworth, of the Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga., and the Pacolet Mill, New Holland, Ga., was injured in an auto last week. Mrs. Stallworth's car was struck by another machine and she was thrown against the windshield, a small artery just above the eye being severed. She was rushed to a hospital and is doing nicely.

Mr. Robinson:

In the issue of Sept. 6th my company will have an interesting study of "Rocker Joints." It will pay you to read it. Advance information on request.

GEO. PRITCHETT, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Be Independent of the Weather

Extremes of heat or cold have little effect on the CARRIER EQUIPPED mill. CARRIER Systems of temperature and air control keep the workrooms at proper temperature and humidity so that the workers' comfort and efficiency and the quantity and quality of the mill output are maintained at a uniform level year in and year out. CARRIER EQUIPPED Textile Mills in Northern Quebec, and as far south as Georgia, indicate the wide range of application of the CARRIER System. Our free advice and data are at your service.

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39 Orlandt Street, NEW YORK

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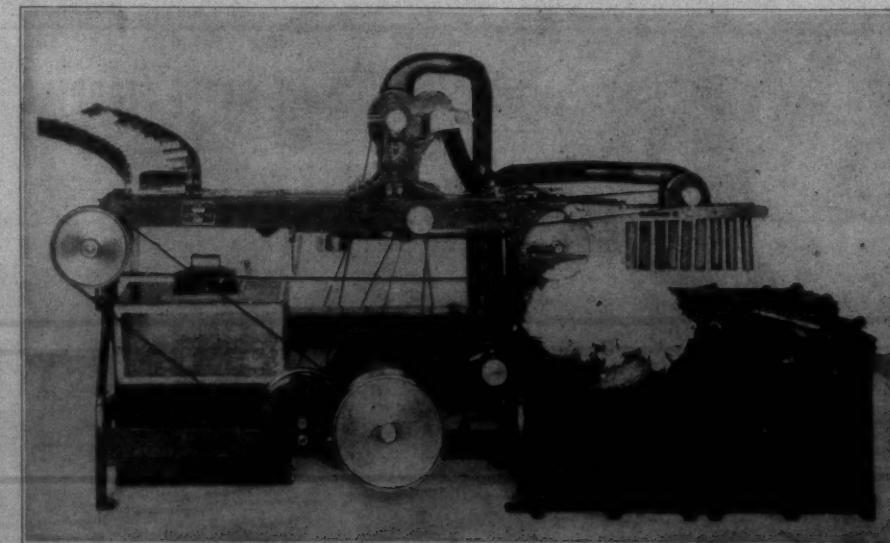
THE AUTOMATIC ROVING BOBBIN STRIPPER

Helps Spinner to run
more sides

Makes great saving
in bobbins

For details and prices write

Montgomery & Crawford
SPARTANBURG, S. C.



MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Franklin, N. C.—The Sterling Cotton Mills have increased their capital from \$420,000 to \$1,000,000. S. C. Vann is president of the corporation.

Lawrenceville, Ga.—The Lawrenceville Yarn Mills will add sufficient new machinery to bring their production up four times as much as their present output.

Maiden, N. C.—The machinery recently added to the Carolina Cotton Mills gives them a total of 7,200 spindles. The mill had until recently only 3,200 spindles.

Concord, N. C.—The war department recently awarded a contract to the Gibson Manufacturing company, of Concord, for nine thousand yards of olive drab overcoat lining to be used by the new national army.

Anderson, S. C.—The Anderson Cotton Mills have awarded a contract for painting all of the window and door frames of the mill and the company store.

Burlington, N. C.—The National Dye Works of this place, have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, the incorporators being C. V. and D. E. Sellers, W. H. and D. V. May. The company will dye and finish cotton cloth and knitted goods.

New Orleans, La.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the O. K. Knitting Mills, which was recently reported as being in financial troubles. The liabilities are listed as \$281,499 and the assets \$164,803. Upon application of five local banks, David M. Davis was appointed receiver. Until recently the business has been successful, the company moving into larger quarters and increasing their equipment a short while ago.

Monroe, Ga.—The Walton Cotton Mills have arranged to secure 800 horsepower from the Georgia Railway and Power Co., and will adopt the four frame drive. About two-thirds of the output of the mill is supplying government needs and the adoption of the electric drive will enable the plant to operate on a double shift.

Greenville, S. C.—The annual statement of Victor-Monaghan Mills, report of June 30, 1917, shows: Assets—Land, buildings and machinery, \$5,860,224; cash and debts receivable, \$540,979; merchandise, \$1,214,902; investments, \$26,000; unexpired insurance, \$33,392; mill supplies, fuel, etc., \$151,922; total, \$7,827,425. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$6,254,397; reserve for depreciation, \$922,483; other reserve funds, \$379,928; Parker Cotton Mills Co., \$160,000; Victor-Monaghan Co., \$22,000; miscellaneous funds, \$88,613; total, \$7,827,425.

Morganton, N. C.—The manufacturing plant of the M. M. and T. Co. is being converted into a mill building and will be equipped as a large knitting mill. The building is being remodeled and a large building added to it. The mill will be controlled by Garrous, of Valdese and M. Bringley.

Charleston, S. C.—Three carloads of machinery have arrived at the plant of the new Charleston Mills. About six more carloads will arrive soon, it is understood. The company is to manufacture cotton shoddy and has started up in the M. Goldsmith Building on Anson street. About 40 to 60 operatives are to be employed.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Paragon Knitting Mill, 707 Colcord building, is being organized with a capital of \$250,000, and in the course of the next few months proposes to erect and operate a knitting mill here to manufacture ladies' hosiery under the trade name of "Indian Brand Hosiery." A. W. Thornley is manager.

Bristol, Tenn.—Bristol Hosiery Mills have decided upon the construction of an additional building which will be equipped for dyeing hosiery. This company is now operating 262 knitting machines with a daily capacity of 800 dozen pairs of hosiery and is installing machinery for the manufacture of half hose. Its plans for future increases contemplate providing for a daily output of 2,000 dozen pairs during 1918.

Central, S. C.—The cloth room at the Issaqueena Mill, recently partially destroyed by a Southern railway train, is rapidly being repaired.

LaFayette, Ga.—The LaFayette Cotton Mills have placed an order with the Saco-Lowell Shops for 2,240 spindles and other equipment and also an order with the Draper Corporation for 40 E. model Draper looms, 40 inches wide. All of this machinery will be for an addition.

South Boston, Va.—Halifax Cotton Mills are planning to manufacture automobile fabrics but have not as yet determined upon the details as to buildings and machinery. In connection with this plan the company has increased its capitalization by \$400,000, making it \$500,000 instead of \$100,000 as heretofore.

Albemarle, N. C.—It is reported that the Eiford Mfg. Co. will soon commence the erection of another large cotton mill. It is possible that this mill will be erected on or near the main street on the company's property between the Southern and the Southbound railway lines near the center of the town.

Albemarle, N. C.—While no official announcement has been made, it is reported locally that the Wisscassett Mills Company will soon commence the construction on the belt line of the Southern between its new mill and the main line of the Southern from Salisbury. The large knitting mill commenced several months ago by this company in North Albemarle is now practically completed and the placing of the machinery will commence at an early date. It is reported that as soon as the machinery is placed in this mill work will commence immediately on the new one and it is said that it will be one of the biggest mills ever built in Albemarle.

Fayetteville, N. C.—Fayetteville's latest new industry is a \$100,000 cotton mill to manufacture army cloth. The mill will be built by the Advance Manufacturing Company, the incorporators of which are E. H. Williamson, of this city, and A. R. McEachern and J. M. Butler, of St. Paul, all experienced cotton mill men. Mr. Williamson is president of the Holt-Williamson cotton manufacturing company, of this place. Mr. McEachern is president and Mr. Butler secretary and treasurer of the Cape Fear Cotton Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville, N. C.

Mr. David Clark,
Editor Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The following facts regarding the Textile Industry of North Carolina will no doubt interest your readers. This industry is one of the most important in the South, and has been a powerful factor in the South's development. Standing out prominently are the following facts:

First—More cotton mills in North Carolina than in any other state in the South.

Second—The largest towel manufacturing company in the world.

Third—One of the largest denim mills in the world.

Fourth—One of the largest Jacquard table cover mills in America.

Fifth—One of the best textile schools in American which is known as the Textile Department of the State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Added to these facts I am sure your readers will also be interested in the success of some of the graduates of the textile school who are helping to build up the textile industry of the state.

Mr. David Lindsay has recently been promoted to superintendent of the new Marshall Field Mills, Fieldale, Va.

Mr. J. H. Shuford from traveling salesman and representative to Southern representative of the Berlin Aniline Works, Charlotte, N. C.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS

THIS NEW, MODERN FLOORING PLANT
HAS EVERY FACILITY FOR PROMPTLY
FILLING EVERY ORDER, LARGE OR
SMALL. PUT US TO THE TEST

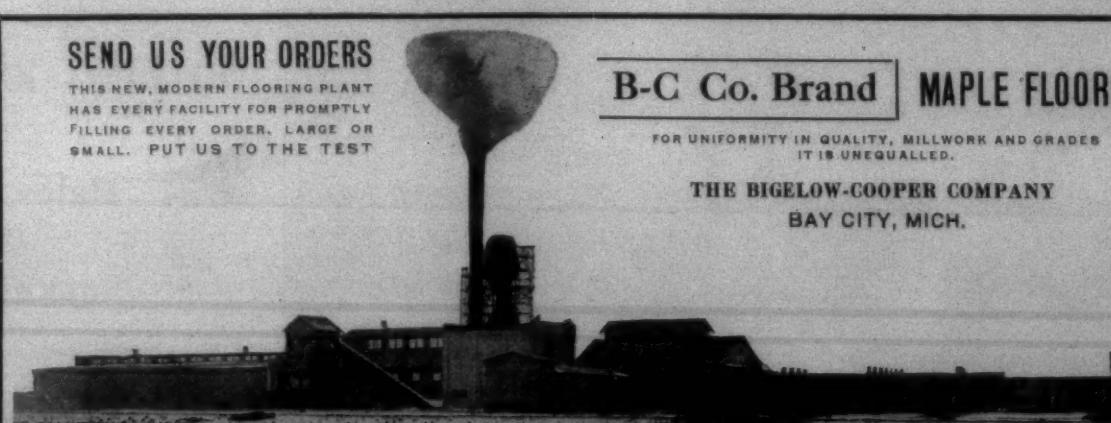
B-C Co. Brand

MAPLE FLOORING

FOR UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY, MILLWORK AND GRADES
IT IS UNQUALLED.

THE BIGELOW-COOPER COMPANY

BAY CITY, MICH.



EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN AGENTS

WILLIAM M. LLOYD COMPANY

1200 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Thursday, August 30, 1917.

Mr. J. S. Stroud from superintendent of Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss., to assistant manager of the Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.

Mr. J. H. Haddock from office of Stonewall Cotton Mills to superintendent of the same mill.

Mr. J. E. McGee from designer, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., to superintendent of Saxapahaw Cotton Mills, Saxapahaw, N. C.

Sales of Clinton Cams Transferred.

The following letter has been sent out by the Clinton Cam Co.:

"We beg to announce that on August 1st we discontinued the manufacture and sale of cam devices, except in foreign countries, and on that date the manufacture of cam devices for the entire United States will be exclusively in the hands of the Textile Specialty Co., Greenwood, S. C. The Clinton Cam Company will devote itself exclusively to the manufacture and sale of the device in foreign countries.

"We feel gratified that we have introduced a device which has been useful and is appreciated and we bespeak for the Textile Specialty Company the same liberal patronage that you gave us.

"Thanking you for courtesies extended and for the business heretofore entrusted to us, we beg to remain, Yours very truly,
"Clinton Cam Company,
"By H. L. Scaife, Pres."

Marden, Orth, & Hastings Corporation to Exhibit at Chemical Show.

At the Chemical Show in New York City (September 24-29), Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation will occupy Booth 33 as in former years, and will there extend a cordial welcome to all visitors.

The Chemical Show has now become the most important single event of the year for all industries wherein chemical products figure prominently among the raw materials. Users of chemicals have come to realize how valuable for them is this opportunity to meet and discuss their present and future needs with producers, who, knowing their exact requirements, will be able to satisfy them to far greater advantage.

In addition to a full line of chemicals, intermediates and textile oils, the M. O. H. Exhibit will include samples of the hundreds of shades which can be derived from dyestuffs of their manufacture.

Textile manufacturers could not make a better investment of the time and money involved than by visiting the Show, calling at Booth 33 and there discussing their problems and needs for the coming year.

**ARE YOU
PREPARED**

for the warm weather when drinking problems are so vital and important

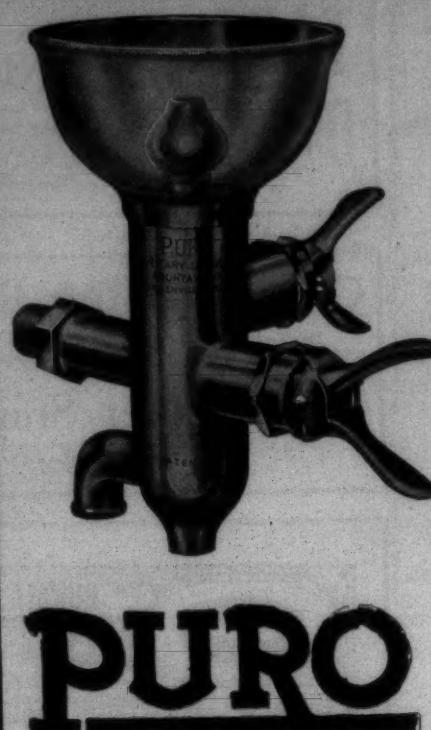
A Good Cool Drink of Water Makes EFFICIENCY and SATISFIED Employees.

A Sanitary Drinking Fountain Keeps Them Well and Prevents the Spread of Disease. Why not look into the proposition.

A postal will bring full information.

**PURO
MEANS PREPAREDNESS**

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company
342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



Hercules
TRADE-MARK
REGISTERED

Seamless Roving Cans

Write for
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Roving Cans

Barrels and
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Cars and
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The Largest
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HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY
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PA.

**"LEATHEROID"
SEAMLESS ROVING CANS**

Cars, Boxes, Barrels
and Superior Mill Receptacles sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses

Write us direct for
newest catalog

LEATHEROID
SALES COMPANY
1024 Filbert St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Selling Agents
for the
LEATHEROID MFG.
COMPANY

It was nearly noon when the irate traveling man found the night clerk of the little hotel in a North Carolina town.

"I told you to call me for the seven o'clock train. Now I have to lose twenty-four hours time. Why didn't you call me?"

"I couldn't very well," explained the clerk, cheerfully; "I just got up myself."—Ex.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER
SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

The Yarn Market

A. M. Law & Co

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotl Mills, S. C.	110	—		110	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	130	—		130	—
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	33	—		33	—
Aragon Mills, S. C.	96	100		96	100
Arcaida Mills, S. C.	117	—		117	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	125	—		125	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	30	35		30	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	125	135		125	135
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	112	118		112	118
Brandon Mills, S. C.	90	92		90	92
Brook Mills, S. C.	50	—		50	—
Calhoun Mills, N. C.	98	105		98	105
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	133	—		133	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	107	110		107	110
Clinton Mills, S. C.	117	—		117	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	107		103	107
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	110		—	110
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—		—	—
Cheesee Mills, S. C.	135	145		135	145
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	100	106		100	106
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—		116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	78	—		78	—
Drayton Mills, S. C.	27	—		27	—
Dunean Mills, S. C.	57	61		57	61
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	99	102		99	102
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	225	—		225	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	75		—	75
Exposition C. Mills, Ga.	173	—		173	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85		80	85
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga. com.	—	80		—	80
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	97	101		97	101
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	75		—	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	101		95	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	—		65	—
Greenwood Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	115		100	115
Grendel Mills, S. C.	150	—		150	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	125	—		125	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	145	152		145	152
Hartsville C. Mills, S. C.	175	250		175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	145	—		145	—
Highland Park Mfg. Co., N. C.	—	—		—	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	—		120	—
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	100	—		100	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	100	—		100	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co.	89	93		89	93
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	150	—		150	—
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C. pfd.	—	—		—	—
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	115	—		115	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	145	—		145	—
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	75	—		75	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	20	—		20	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	102	—		102	—
Marion Mfg. Co.	125	131		125	131
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	125	135		125	135
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110		100	110
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110		100	110
Monarch Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	—		175	—
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	—	—		—	—
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	145	155		145	155
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	225	—		225	—
Norris Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	—		110	—
Oconee Mills, common	85	—		85	—
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	102	—		102	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	107		105	107
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	100	—		100	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	—		105	—
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	129	—		129	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	161	—		161	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	124	—		124	—
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	105	—		105	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	130	—		130	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	55	—		55	—
Spartan Mills, S. C.	150	175		150	175
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	70	—		70	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	270	300		270	300
Union-Buffalo M., S. C., 1st p	97	98		97	98
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pf	97	98 1/2		97	98 1/2
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pf	20	23 1/2		20	23 1/2
Victor-Monaghan M. Co., pf	100	—		100	—
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	64	67		64	67
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	93	95		93	95
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	—		103	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	—	—		—	—
Watts Mills, S. C.	10	—		10	—
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	125		110	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	105	—		105	—
Wiscasset Cot. Mills, N. C.	125	130		125	130
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	125	130		125	130
Woodside C. Mills, S. C. com	—	72		—	72
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	80	86		80	86
Woodside Cotton Mills, g't'd	90	—		90	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.	150	—		150	—

Southern Single Skeins.

4s.	40	—	20s.	43	—
6s.	40	—	22s.	44	—
8s.	40	—	24s.	45	—
10s.	41	—	26s.	49	—
12s.	41	—	30s.	51	—
14s.	42	—	40s.	62	—
16s.	43	—	—	—	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s.	39	—	24s.	46	—
6s.	39	—	30s.	30	—
8s.	39	—	26s.	48	—
10s.	40	—	36s.	60	—
12s.	40	—	40s.	62	—
14s.	41	—	50s.	80	—
16s.	41	—	60s.	85	—

Southern Single Chain Warps.

8s.	42	—	24s.	47	—
10s.	42	—	26s.	48	—
12s.	42	—	30s.	52	—
14s.	42	—	40s.	63	—
16s.	42	—	50s.	62	—
20s.	43	—	—	—	—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s.	42	—	24s.	47	—
10s.	42	—	26s.	48	—
12s.	42	—	30s.	52	—
14s.	42	—	40s.	63	—
16s.	42	—	50s.	62	—
20s.	43	—	—	—	—

14 1/2	41 1/2	—	20s.	47	—
6s.	41 1/2	—	22s.	47 1/2	—
8s.	41 1/2	—	24s extra	51 1/2	—
10s.	41 1/2	—	26s.	53	—
12s.	42	—	30s.	52	—
14s.	42	—	40s.	63	—
16s.	43	—	50s.	62	—
18s.	43	—	22s colors.	51	—

Prison Reformer: We're inaugurating a circulating library for the use of the inmates. Is there any particular book you'd like to make use of?

Number 3,333: Sure. If I could only use it right, I'd like to have a railway guide.—Ex.

"SAVE MONEY"

By sending us your work. We specialize in rewinding and repairing Lickerins, Acetylene, Welding, Rebuilding, and Overhauling Machinery of all descriptions. You will find absolute satisfaction in our work as we are specialists.

Give us a trial.

Towry & McArthur, Lincolnton, N. C.

Over 200 Representative Mills of the South are Equipped with our Apparatus

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING AND CUTTING APPARATUS

Compressed Oxygen—99.5% Pure

Completely Equipped Job Welding Shops at Atlanta and Charlotte

Write us for information

BIRD-WILCOX COMPANY, Inc.

ATLANTA CHATTANOOGA CHARLOTTE SAVANNAH

E. S. DRAPER

Landscape Architect

506 Trust Building CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. K. LIVINGSTON & CO.

MACHINERY SPECIALTIES

C. W. Lollis has resigned his position at the Sevier Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., to become master mechanic at the McGee Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

A. E. Warren, overseer Appalachian Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., has just recently undergone a successful operation for appendicitis. He is improving rapidly and expect to be out in about two weeks, to the delight of his many friends.

Labor Organizer in Trouble.

B. F. McIntrye, traveling representative of the United Textile Workers of America, was arrested at Griffin, Ga., last week for having in his room at the hotel, two quarts and a half of whiskey. He failed to post the required bail of \$500 and remained in jail during the time he was to have addressed a gathering of mill operatives in an effort to induce them to join the organization.

Work For Education.

I desire immediate correspondence with four young men who wish to work their way through school either here or at Littleton, N. C. J. M. Rhodes, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

Section Men Wanted.

Wanted section men for spinning. Day work, 54 hours per week, 30 frames per section. Wages \$15.00 per week. Prefer men with wife a spinner. Apply to J. H. Gardner, overseer spinning of J. V. McCombs, Supt., Beaver Mills, North Adams, Mass.

Want first class section man for twenty-five Whitin spinning frames and six spoolers. Address Section Man, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

REELS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE FOUR GOOD SECOND HAND REELS. ALSO TWO NEW BALLING ATTACHMENTS FOR LOWELL OR DRAPER WARPERS. BEVERLY COTTON MILLS, MIDDLETON, GA.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out.

"Reshuttle with Shambows"



Address
SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.

Chased Auto Was Sprinkled With Gore.

An interesting fact connected with the recovery Saturday night by the police of the nifty-looking Buick of Superintendent Bruton, of the Gibson Mills, of Concord, N. C., was the fact that there was much blood found on the wind-shield and over the upholstering of the car.

It is believed that the policeman who fired to flatten out a tire of the car, hit one of the unknown occupants of the machine before it was ditched and the auto thieves escaped. The discovery that was later made led the police to believe that they would be able to get a good line on the thieves, though the latter escaped in the darkness Saturday night.

A Get Rich Quick Scheme.

Two young Irishmen in a Canadian regiment were going into the trenches for the first time, and their captain promised them five shillings each for every German they killed.

Pat lay down to rest, while Mick performed the duty of watching. Pat had not lain long when he was awoken by Mick shouting:

"They're comin'! They're comin'!"

"Who's comin'?" shouts Pat. "The Germans," replied Mick. "How many are there?" "About 50,000."

"Begorra," shouts Pat, jumping up and grabbing his rifle, "our fortune's made!"—London Opinion.

ARABOL SOLUBLE SOFTENING OIL


TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SUPERIOR TO TALLOW and cheaper. Used with starch on all classes of warps. Neutral. Especially valuable on warps, which, while requiring light sizing, must be very strong and smooth. It is strictly uniform and has none of the drawbacks of tallow. Can be used with any kind of starch or sizing material. Is especially valuable when used with a Soluble Gum, such as our Gum G, Yorkshire Gum, Scotch Gum, and the like, all of which attract moisture and lay the fibre, thereby prevent shedding. Arabol Softening Oil penetrates the yarn, and lubricates the fibre. Never gets rancid as tallow does and always keeps the slasher cylinders smooth and bright. The yarn never sticks when this Oil is used. Trial barrel sent on approval.

OIL LUBRICATES—TALLOW DOES NOT

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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TWISTER RING GREASE
MYCO GREASE SIZE

NON-FLUID OIL

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

60 Years in Business

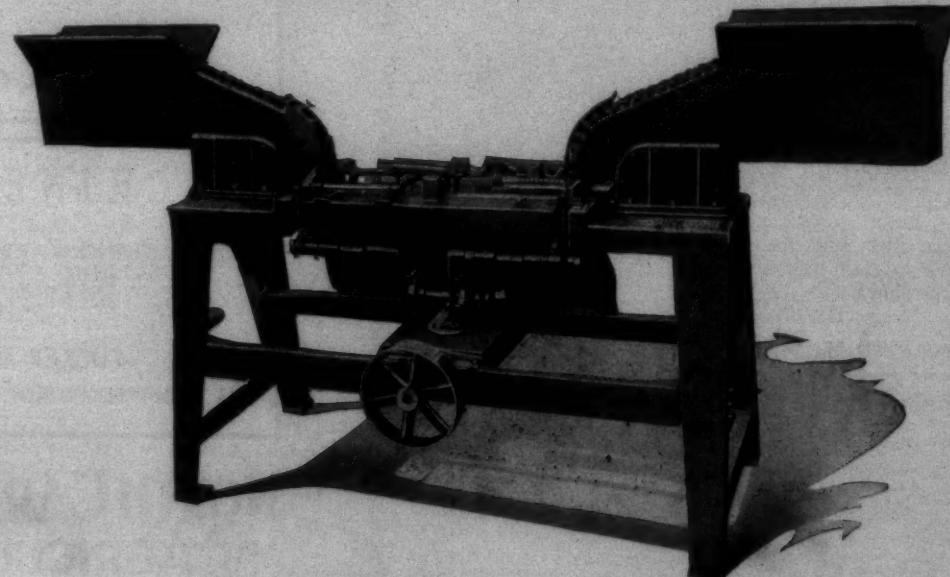
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Disinfectants, Apron Oil, Greases, etc.

THE MARK OF STERLING
VALUE IN ELECTRICAL
WORK



HUNTINGTON & GUERRY
GREENVILLE, S. C.



It cleans 80,000 Quills per day, without damage
Only two operators necessary
Separates Quills and Waste
98 per cent. Cleaning Efficiency

Full and complete information cheerfully furnished
Write quick if you want prompt shipment

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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FUSTIC EXTRACT

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Cotton Softners
Soda Ash

A. E. RATNER & COMPANY, Inc.
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Cut Your Roller Covering Bill

"DUREX" TOP ROLL VARNISH prevents lapping, preserves the leather, increases the life of leather top rolls thirty to fifty percent. 250 cotton mills in the South now use this varnish.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

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BOSTON, MASS.

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SULPHUR BLACK
BLUE SHADE

Direct Blue B **Chrysamine**
Direct Blue 2B **Alizarine Yellow**

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113 LATTA ARCADE BUILDING

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SOUTHERN SALES AGENTS OF
Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation
KINGSPORT, TENN.

SULPHUR BLACKS
SULPHUR BLUES
SULPHUR BROWNS
AND ALL OTHER HEAVY CHEMICALS

CAUSTIC SODA
BLUESTONE
BI-CRIMONATE OF SODA

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Carding and Spinning Help.

You that are looking for a healthy place to live apply to G. A. Lay, Supt. Capitol Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C. He is needing carding and spinning room help, pay spinners 15c per side, speeder hands 8 1-2c per hank on 5 1-4 hank roving.

Drawing Frames For Sale.

Six heads Whitin Drawing in first class condition, six deliveries each, with new Indian Orichard Metallic Rolls, 12-inch coilers, Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.

WANTED — A FEW GOOD FRAME HANDS ALL NEW FRAMES AND BEST RUNNING WORK IN THE COUNTRY. GOOD PLACE TO LIVE AND GOOD FRAME HANDS MAKE FROM \$12.00 TO \$14.00 PER WEEK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE S. G. DOVER, SUPT., KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.

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Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

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Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D.C.

Help Wanted.

For the Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga., weavers for fifty light duck looms. Also spinners, spoolers, and winder hands. The best wages of any mill in Georgia.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write T. A. Shipp, Supt. Tarboro, N. C.

Twisters For Sale.

our Twisters in good condition, 144 spindles each, 3 3-4 gauge, 2 3-4 rings, 6-inch traverse. Can be seen in action in N. C. mill. Address N. C. care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED.

TWO OR THREE GOOD SPEEDER HANDS AND INTERMEDIATE HANDS. GOOD FRAME HANDS MAKE FROM \$1.75 TO \$2.40 PER DAY. NO NIGHT WORK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY.

ALSO,

TWO OR THREE WARP OR FILLING DOFFERS. PAY FROM \$1.60 TO \$2.00 PER DAY. APPLY IN PERSON, OR WRITE TO A. T. BROWN, SUPT. B. P. HOWE, OVERSEER SPINNING, OR R. L. HOWE, OVERSEER CARDING, WARRENVILLE, S. C.

Junaluska Seminary.

A high-class boarding school for Girls and Young Women, employing only refined and cultured teachers who are full graduates of reputable colleges. Electric lights, steam heat, hot and cold running water in all rooms. Special attention given to social culture.

Fall term begins Tuesday Sept. 4th, 1917. For further information address Junaluska Seminary, J. M. Rhodes, Principal, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

Operatives Wanted. Can use a few good frame hands, doffers and spinners. Good wages paid Friday. Healthy place to live and railroad center. Pay 20 cents per side on Spinning. Doffing \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. Frame hands make from \$10.00 to \$14.00 per week.

Address
Geo. F. Brietz,
Superintendent
Selma Cotton Mill,
Selma, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job 12 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1910.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Held last position three years. Am a young man of good morals and can furnish good references as to ability and experience. Can get results. Address 1911.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now filling position as overseer of carding in one of the most successful mills of the South and only desire to change for larger position. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1913.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Experienced on all classes of yarns from 4's to 80's with special experience on fine combed yarns. Address No. 1916.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now running carding and spinning and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change to spinning. Am a married man with 18 years experience in spinning. Age 28, good habits, good manager of help. Address No. 1917.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had considerable experience in making yarns, both single and double carded yarns, either white or colored, single or ply. Also left hand twist single yarns, warps, tubes, skeins. Am an expert carder and spinner. Address 1918.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on carding and combing and now employed in one of the most successful mills in the South as overseer of carding, but prefer to change. Can furnish high-class references. Address No. 1919.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill. Am now employed as superintendent, but want to change. Can furnish good references and am a practical mill man. Address No. 1920.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent of yarn mill. Have been overseer of carding and combing for six years. Age 34, married, can get best results and furnish good references. Address 1921.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 1922.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am especially strong on yarn and duck. Strictly sober and eager to

get a position in a mill that appreciates the service of a reliable and competent man. Address 1923.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience with steam, water and electricity. Have three hands for mill besides myself. Best references from present and former employers. Address No. 1924.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now filling position as superintendent and have held same satisfactory for four years but desire to secure a larger mill. Have textile education and also have long practical experience and get results. Address No. 1926.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Ten years experience on duck, drills, towels, damask, etc. Now employed but desire to change for better salary, can handle any size job and give references. Address 1927.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can obtain good results. Married, age 31. Good references. Address No. 1928.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on all kinds of goods including dobby work, and can do designing, beaming and slashing. Can get results and can furnish good references. Address 1929.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Age 46, married. Can furnish high class references. Address 1930.

WANT position as master mechanic in cotton mill. Can give A 1 reference as to my ability in the economical handling of steam and electric plants. At present emeritice. Address No. 1931.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been overseer for 15 years and at present employed but for good reason prefer to change. Married, strictly sober. Good references. Held one job 20 years. Address 1933.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of a medium size yarn mill, where quality-quantity, and the mill kept in first class condition would be appreciated. Am especially experienced on combed yarns, 14's to 12's, have 19 years' experience in mill. Six years as overseer, two years as superintendent. Also have diploma from the I. C. S. of Scranton, Pa. Am at present employed as superintendent of 15,000 spindle mill on combed yarns. Married, age 31; references from past and present employers. Address No. 1934.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Am now filling position as superintendent of fancy mill and have had long practical experience on plain, dobby and jacquard goods. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1938.

get a position in a mill that appreciates the service of a reliable and competent man. Address 1923.

Less Waste—Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today. One Corporation in your vicinity placed order for 175 equipments.

Atherton Adjustable Knife Bar

with DOUBLE STRIKING EDGE, recently patented. Like beater blade, when one edge becomes dull reverse the bar. Twice the life. Same price.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S.C.

Providence, R. I.

"THE PROBLEM OF LOCATION" "YOUR PROBLEM."

In selecting a location for your plant you should keep in mind that proximity to raw material, proximity to markets, transportation facilities, low cost of power, abundance of labor, efficiency of labor and economical living conditions for that labor are the sine qua non of success.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company will place at your disposal, without cost, a man who will personally help solve your problem and call to your attention the most advantageous locations.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

"The Progressive Railway of the South"
Norfolk, Virginia

For further particulars address:
B. L. HAMNER
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(RAY PRINTING COMPANY, Inc.)

COMMERCIAL, HALF-TONE and COLOR PRINTING

COTTON MILL WORK OUR SPECIALTY

BLANK BOOKS AND SPECIAL RULED BLANKS MADE TO ORDER

22 W. Trade St. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Telephone 342

of weaving and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1936.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am considered an expert on carding and spinning. Am now filling position as superintendent of small mill, but desire to change for a larger salary. Address No. 1937.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Am now filling position as superintendent of fancy mill and have had long practical experience on plain, dobby and jacquard goods. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1938.

WANT position as engineer or as machinist. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1942.

WANT position as master mechanic or foreman in large shop at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have had 12 years experience in mill work. Age 34, married. References furnished. Address No. 1943.

WANT position as carder or as carder and spinner. Can furnish reference from good mills in North Carolina. Can also furnish reference from present employers and can change on short notice. Can get the goods. Married, strictly sober. Address No. 1945.

Thursday, August 30, 1917.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

AUTOMATIC SCALES—
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BALING PRESSES—
Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
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American Textile Banding Co., Inc.
BEAMERS—
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Saco-Lowell Shops
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Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
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Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
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Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation
The Stafford Co.

WATER INTAKE SCREENS—
Link-Belt Company
WELDING OUTFITS—
Bird-Wilcox Co., Inc.
General Electric Company
WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bossom & Lane
John P. Marston
A. Klipstein & Co.
H. A. Metz
Seydel Mfg. Co.
Southern Dyestuffs & Chemical Co.
WILLOWS—
Saco-Lowell Shops
C. G. Sargent Sons Corp.
WINDERS—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Universal Winding Company

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 33 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1916 Southern mills consumed 675,731 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in all the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. All the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway lines enter and serve most completely these portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Commissioner,

Southern Railway System, Room 129, Washington, D. C.

COTTON WASTE VALUE

Value of Card Strips Increased

Waste Buyers offer higher prices for Card Strips taken off by the DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPER the only apparatus that separates the dirt from the Card Strips, and leaves them CLEAN and FLUFFY.

Value of Card Strips Reduced

Card Strips badly matted and "flocked" with the dirt left in are of much less value to the Waste Buyer.

Write for price and particulars of the Dustless Card Stripper.

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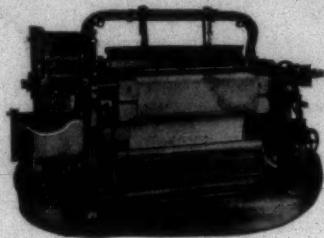
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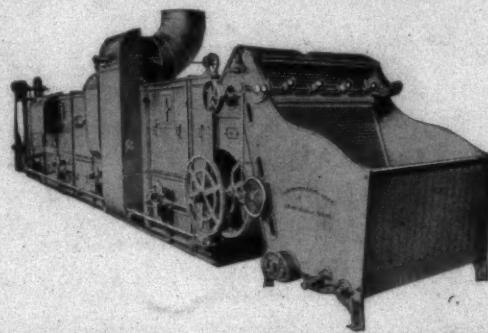
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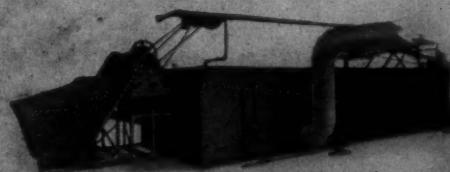
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